Subject No. 5.

(*a*) Supply of Kannada copies of the Budget two months prior to the Birthday Session of the Assembly.

(*b*) Power to the Assembly to finally pass the Budget.

Mr. K. Rangiengar, Tumkur Municipality.

Mr. K. Rangiengar.—Many inconveniences and delays will be obviated if the State Budget is once for all passed in the Representative Assembly. This Assembly is sometimes called the Mysore Parliament and if some rights of local Parliament are given to us, the country will greatly appreciate the honor. It is but right that the Mysore finances should be discussed by the Mysore Parliament and voted by it. If this is done, any scope for future discussions on the same will disappear. It is true that the budget is discussed in the Legislative Council. But that Council is only a minor body which cannot be said to represent the peoples' voice under its existing constitution. On the other hand, the Representative Assembly is a more comprehensive body, the members of which are without exception elected.

Dewan.—Some of your representatives are also in the Legislative Council where the Budget is fully discussed and passed.

Mr. Rangiengar—The Legislative Council does not contain as many representatives of the people as does this Assembly. It is therefore desirable to give the power of passing the Budget to this Assembly.

Dewan—Will be noted for consideration.

Subject No. 6.

Increasing the rate of interest on Charitable Endowment Funds.

Messrs. (1) K. T. Seshaiya, Belur Taluk, (2) Ramachandra Rao Sindhia, and K. B. Puttappa, Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. K. T. Seshaiya.—The principle on which charitable endowments were accepted by Government formerly was that these endowments should receive more interest than private deposits. Hence, they were given one per cent more interest than private deposits in the past. Latterly, private deposits are given 5 per cent interest and loans commanded 6 per cent or even more while interest on charitable endowments has remained at the low figure of 4 per cent.

It is argued by western economists that the principle of paying interest on the endowments made by private individuals for charities, is not right, as you cannot utilize the taxes paid by the people towards such an object. This argument cannot be supported, as it is based on the principle that the generality of the people do not get any benefit out of the endowments. If this were so, then public hospitals are not sometimes used by people who would like to seek Unani and Ayurvedic medicines instead, and on that account taxes paid by the people should not also be utilized for the up-keep of hospitals. It is therefore always a right principle that whenever Government frames a law or shows a concession, it should be appli-